

DOCUMENT 2817

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

APD 500
27 November 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 109)
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch
SUBJECT: Atrocities committed at Fort Santiago, Intramuros
Manila, P. I.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

The record in this case, consisting of four hundred and sixty-one pages, contains innumerable instances of the brutal and barbaric treatment of many persons taken to Fort Santiago for questioning. The practice of inhuman treatment prevailed from the time of the Japanese occupation in January 1942 to February 1945. When the Japanese realized that Manila was lost they engaged in a final orgy of mass murder by shooting, bayonetting and burning alive of all prisoners remaining inside the fort. It is impractical to detail the treatment received by each individual, but in general the forms of torture summarized below were imposed in whole or in part upon the prisoners. Some of the victims were American prisoners of war and American nationals. The treatment given specific individuals may be learned by referring to the record citation opposite their names in the list of victims herein.

Upon arrival at Fort Santiago for "investigation", a person was placed in a cell approximately sixteen feet long and thirteen and one half feet wide in which had been placed many other people so that there was not sufficient room for all of them to lie down (R 13, 19, 39, 239). Talking was prohibited (R 14, 20, 32, 65). The diet was entirely inadequate and consisted of a small amount of rice, and occasionally some native vegetables or greens (R 9, 14, 38). Practically all of the witnesses suffered a loss of weight ranging from twenty-five to seventy-five pounds during the time they were held (R 15, 45, 197, 301). One person was incarcerated for thirty-three days and lost thirty-two pounds (R 266). Sanitary conditions were almost unbearable, the only toilet facility being an opening in the floor at one end of the cell (R 75, 92, 324, 340) which was never cleaned more than once a day, and the receptacles were entirely inadequate (R 14, 251). There was not sufficient water provided, though apparently in each cell was a faucet from which a few drops of water was obtainable (R 14, 32, 154). The prisoners were not issued soap (R 32, 65, 240, 251). Generally, bathing was infrequent and sometimes less than once a week (R 14, 21, 92). Usually all in a cell, sometimes numbering eighteen or twenty, were allowed five or ten minutes for the entire group to bathe (R 14, 33, 261). Men were forced to bathe in view of women prisoners (R 351). The only ventilation in the cells were small windows high at one end, and the stench of human waste and dirty bodies was over-powering. The cells were infested with lice and vermin (R 21, 240, 286). Persons who had been tortured were returned to the cell in a wounded condition, some were helpless (R 20, 53, 98, 106, 122, 146, 241), and some died in the cell (R 126, 146, 300, 312, 350). There is only one instance of rape (R 334).

Of the various forms of torture administered by the personnel at Fort Santiago the following are typical:

Some prisoners were kicked and slapped across the face, beaten with the flat of a sheathed sword across the back, shoulders and kidneys (R 13, 74, 135). Others were beaten with iron rods (R 30, 84), or with baseball bats, clubs, poles, ropes, and telephone wires (R 2, 66, 92, 104, 132, 250, 306, 316, and some were thrown by Jiu Jitsu methods (R 45, 74, 104, 134, 316). The water cure was frequently employed. This consisted of tying the victim to a bench, putting a cloth over the face and inserting a water hose in the mouth or nostrils. Water was forced into his stomach until he became unconscious, and then the Japanese pressed and jumped on his stomach to force the water out (R 45, 104, 132, 139, 163, 175, 249, 279). Prisoners had their arms tied behind their backs, a pole inserted through the arms at the elbows, and then were raised and suspended from the floor. Others were hung for hours by the arms (R 92, 134, 149, 163, 175, 250, 279). Some had sticks inserted in the opening of the penis or vagina (R 127, 133, 175), and others were burned about the body with lighted cigarettes or cigars (R 133, 162, 252, 307). Ammunition would be placed between the fingers and then the fingers were squeezed until the bones would break (R 175). Small bamboo slits, or other instruments were placed under toe nails and finger nails (R 81, 133) and finger and toe nails were pulled out with pliers (R 195, 307). Electricity was used to shock or burn the victims (R 81, 175, 229, 329). A piece of skin was sliced from the back of one man's hand and he was forced to eat it. The skin on his face and arm was twisted with a pair of wooden pliers (R 81), and he was hit in the testicles (R 81, 170). The Japanese guards ground the prisoner's toes under their hob-nailed boots (R 81). Three American pilots who had been shot down during the bombing of Manila received a sword thrust through the shoulder or were burned by lighted cigarette. Holes were made in their fingers, wire inserted through them, and the prisoners were then suspended by the wires. One pilot's whole body was burned, another was paralyzed and they were taken to a hospital (R 197). American soldiers were shot (R 2, 111). Many prisoners from Fort Santiago were executed at the Chinese Cemetery (R 203, 212, 217) or buried there (R 212, 219, 222). As a form of intimidation prisoners were shown headless men and men whose faces were so swollen and bloody as a result of beatings they could not be recognized. Intestines of some men were removed while they were still alive in the presence of other prisoners (R 280). One Filipino prisoner was forced to behold two other Filipinos (R 281). Dead bodies with their hands tied behind their backs were thrown into the Pasig River which flows at the rear of Fort Santiago (R 312, 347). Torture as described above was administered not only to men but to women (R 31, 66, 67, 114, 115, 133, 146, 198, 255, 267, 288). Some of the women were nuns (R 178, 271, 297). Some of the men were priests (R 107, 135, 170, 192). Some victims died after being released as a result of their treatment at Fort Santiago (R 343, 345 to 347, 361). In February of 1945 the cells in Fort Santiago were packed with people who resided within the Walled City. Doors were barricaded, gasoline was poured around, set afire and hundreds were burned to death (R 369, 378, 380, 396). Others were executed (R 373, 395). Hundreds of bodies were discovered by American troops when Fort Santiago was taken (R 406 to 435, 441, 447). Many of the civilians were able to escape the burning buildings only to be shot by Japanese guards as they escaped or when attempting to swim across the Pasig River (R 369, 379, 387, 388, 396). Some however, survived and lived to relate the horror to which they had been subjected.

* * *

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合衆國太平洋方面軍總司令部
太平洋方面法務官事務所
戦争犯罪部

陸軍郵便局第五〇〇番
一九四五年(昭和二十年)十一月二十七日

賞書宛先 — 檢察部(報告書第一〇九番)
經由 — 戦争犯罪部 副指揮官
主題 — 比律賓群島「マニラ」「イントラムロ」,
「サンチャゴ」要塞ニ於テ行ハレタ殘虐行為

* * *

二 證據、概要

四百六十一頁より成ル本件記録ハ「サンチャゴ」要塞ニ訊問
為引致セシメ多数ノ人々ニ対スル殘虐心ニシテ野蠻ト取
扱ヒ、無數ノ例證ヲ含ムモノデアリ。

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非人道的待遇、慣行、一九四二年（昭和十七年）一月日本軍
占領、当初より一九四五年（昭和二十年）二月三、四に於て継続
サレタモノデアル。日本軍が「三三三」喪失ヲ償フツ時要塞
内部ニ殘存セル全俘虜ヲ射殺、銃劍刺殺、樗牛殺等ニ依
ル最後、大量殺戮ニ從事シ、各個人が受ケタ待遇ヲ詳
述ス事、不可能ナルに概シテ下記要約セル相同方式、
全体的又、部分的ニ俘虜ヲ加ヘラレタモノデアル。犠牲者、
或ハ者、米國、俘虜デアリ又米國々籍所有者デアツク。
特ニ個人的ニ與ヘラレタ待遇（本書ニ於テ犠牲者表中ニ
アル被害者、氏名ニ對スル記録引用書ヲ参照スルニ知ル
事）が出来る。

如何ナル者モ取調ベ、為「サンタヤ」要塞ニ到着スル直
ニ多人数カ監禁サレテ居ル略々縦十、呎中十、呎上、
監房ニ入シラレタ。故ニ全部、者、臥寢スル餘裕ニ無カ
ツクノデアル。（R 13.19.39.29）談話ハ禁止サレタ（R 14.20.32
65）。食糧ハ全ク不適當デアリ少量、米ト時折リ、其、地
、野菜及青物デアツタ（R 9.14.38）。實際ニ總ベテ、證
人等ハ抑留期間中ニ廿五封度ヨリ七十五封度ニ亘ツテ
体重、減少ヲ招イタ（R 15.45.19.30）。一人ハ三十三日間投獄サ
レテ体重ハ三十三封度ニ減ツタ。衛生状態ハ實ニ耐ヘ難
キモノデアツタ。唯一、用便設備ハ監房、一端ニアル床板
、間隙デアツタ（R 15.92.32.34）シカモ其、一日面以上清
掃サレナカッタ。又容器ハ全ク不適當デアツタ（R 14.25）。
明カニ各房ニハ蛇口ガアツテ数滴、水が得ラルルニモ拘ラズ

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水、充分ニ供給サレタカッタ (R 14. 32. 154)。俘虜ニハ石炭が
給與サレタカッタ (R 32. 65. 240. 251)。一般ニ入浴、な数テク時
折一週二回ニ至ラナイコトモアツタ (R 14. 21. 92)。普通ニ監
房ニ十八人乃至二十人居タガ其、全部が入浴スルニ五分
間或ハ十分間シカ與ヘラナイコトモアツタ (R 14. 33. 241)。
男子、婦人俘虜、目前ニテ入浴スルコトヲ強要サレタ (R 351)。
監房、唯一ノ換氣装置、一端、高イところニハ小サイ窓
デアツタ、テ排泄物及ビ汚レタ人体、悪臭、耐ヘ難イモ、
デアツタ。監房ニハ虱蚤ガ一ハイ居タ (R 21. 240. 28) 被拷問
者等ハ負傷状態ニテ監房ニ送還サレ或者ハ絶望的デ
アリ (R 20. 53. 98. 106. 12) 又或者ハ監房ニテ死亡シタ (R 126
146. 300. 312. 350)。強姦事件、唯一件アツタ (R 334)。サニヤゴ
要塞ニ於ケル人達ニ依ツテ行ハレタ拷問、各様式中次、
其代表的、モデアル。

或俘虜等ハ蹴ラレ顔面ヲ平手デ打ラレ鞘附、劍、平
ナ面デ背中、肩及腰臓等ヲ打ラレタ (R 13. 74. 135)。他、
有等ハ鉄棒 (R 30. 84) 野球ノバット、棒、竿、索、電線
等デ殴打サレタ (R 2. 66. 92. 104. 132. 250. 306. 316) 又或者ハ柔道
ノ手デ投ケラレタ (R 45. 74. 104. 134. 316)。水治療ガ屢々用エラ
レ。是ハ犧牲者ヲ長腰掛ニ縛シ顔ニ布片ヲ掛ケ水道管
ヲ口又鼻孔ニ挿入スルコトデアツタ。失神スルマデ水ヲ彼、

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胃ニ注入シソコデ日本兵ガ其、田月ヲ圧迫シタリ其、上ニ跳ビ乗
リタリシテ水ヲ吐カセタ (R 45. 104. 132. 139. 163. 175. 249. 279) 俘虜等
ハ両腕ヲ背後ニ縛サレ竿ガ臂ノ處デ腕ニ通サレテ引上ゲ

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ラレテ床ヨリ吊シテラレリ。他、者ハ腕ヲモツテ数時間吊
サレタ(R 92 134 149 163 175 200 219)。或者ハ男根及腔門口棒
ヲ突刺サレタ(R 127 133 175)。又他、者ハ火セル巻煙草
又葉巻デ身体ノ處々ヲ焼カレタ(R 133 162 252 307)。彈藥
ヲ指ノ間ニ挟ミ骨ガ折レルヲ指ヲギョーソト握ラレルコト
ガアツタ(R 175)。細長イ小サイ竹又ハ他ノ道具ガ趾爪及指
爪ノ下ニ入ラレタ(R 81 133)。指爪及趾爪ガヤットコデ引拔
カレタ(R 195 307)。電氣ガ犠牲者ニ電點ヲ與ヘタリ或
ハ焼ワタノニ使用サレタ(R 81 175 229 329)。
一片ノ皮膚ガ或ル男ノ手ノ甲ヲ薄ク切取ラレリ其人
ハソレヲ食スルコトヲ強要サレタ。顔面及腕ノ皮膚ハ
木製ノヤットコデ擦ゲラレタ(R 81)又彼ハ墨丸ヲ打タレ
タ(R 81 170)。日本軍備兵等ハ倭虜ノ足趾ヲ釘ヲ打ツ
タ靴ヲ擦リツケタ(R 81)。

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マニラに爆撃中、射撃され、二名の米國飛行士を肩ヲ下リテ刺
通され、或ハ點火、或ハ煙草ヲ燒き、彼等ノ指ハ火カアキラレテ針
金ヲ挿入サレシテ其傷處等、其針金ヲ吊サレリ。一人ノ傷處ハ全
身ヲ燒き、一人ハ麻痺セシメラレテ病院へ運バレリ(R 199)。米國
兵達ハ射殺サレリ(R 211)。サンタゴゴ要塞ヲ連シ出サレリ、
俘虜中、國人墓地ニ處刑サレリ(R 203, 212, 219)。又其處ニ埋ラ
レリ(R 212, 219, 220)。威嚇一方、波トシテ俘虜等ハ頭ノナイ人、面ヲ折
檻、結果、顔ガ非常ニ膨レ血ミレテ人相判定出来ナイ人、面ヲ見
セツケラレリ。数名ノ者、内臓ガ其ノ未ダ存命中ニ他ノ俘虜等、
面前テ抉リ取ラレリ(R 280)。一比律賓人俘虜ハ他ノ二人、比律
賓人俘虜ヲ斬首スルコトヲ強要サレリ(R 281)。
両手ヲ背後テ縛リテ死體ガサンタゴゴ要塞北背面ヨリ流レル、バニヤ
川ニ投ゲハマレリ(R 312, 349)。上述様ニ拷問ハ男子ニ対シテノミナラ
ズ婦人ニ対シテモ行ハレリ(R 316, 67, 114, 115, 133, 146, 198, 255, 261, 288)。其
等婦人、或ル者ハ尼デアリ(R 178, 271, 297)。男子、或者ハ僧侶デアリ
又R 107, 135, 192)或ハ犧牲者等ハ、サンタゴゴ要塞於ケル虐待、
結果、釋放サレテカラ死ニシテ(R 343, 345, 349, 361)。一九四五年
(昭和二十年)二月ニハ、サンタゴゴ要塞ニテ監房、其城壁ニ圍
ミテ都市内ニ居住シテナリ人々デ充滿シテ、牢扉ヲ以テ障
碍ヲ施サレカリリンガ辺リニ注ガレ放火サレテ數百名燒死シテ(R
369, 370, 380, 396)。他者ハ處刑カレリ(R 373, 395)。サンタゴゴ要塞ガ
奪取サレタ時ニ數百ノ死體ガ米國軍ニ奉見サレリ(R 406, 435, 441)。
441)市民ノ多クハ燃エ上ル建物ヨリ避難出来、モノノ逃亡スル時又
ハ「パン」川ヨリ泳ぎ渡ラウト企アル時日本軍備兵ニ射殺サレルノ
デアリ(R 369, 379, 388, 396)。然シ幾人ヲ生殘ツテ彼等ガ曝ラサレリ、其ノ
恐怖ノ物語ツタデアル。

人々

××

人々

ジャステイナ・マンリニツク

檢察部ノ為證人トシテ出席ヲ求メテ最初ニ
宣誓シテ通訳トシテト通訳查照官ヲ勤ムル
通訳トシテト通訳トシテ調査セシ左記、如ク證言シテ。

直接訊問

問 (ベース大尉) 貴下、姓名ハ何ナスカ。

答 ジャステイナ・マンリニツク

レイノルツ將軍一エハ未ダ第九三項デアルカ。

ベース大尉一五四ト一デス。

問 (ベース大尉) 貴下、姓名ヲ言ツテ下サイ。

答 ジャステイナ・マンリニツク

問 貴下、住所ハ何処デスカ

答 私ハ「バタングス」ノ「タナウアン」ニ住ニテ居リマス。

問 貴下、一九四五年二月十日ニ「バタングス」ノ「タナウアン」ニ
住ニテ居タカ。

答 左様デス。

問 貴下、バタングスノ「タナウアン」ニ住ニテ居タカ

問 其朝五時頃日本兵ハ貴下、家ニ来タカ

答 左様日本兵ハ朝五時頃我々、家ニ来タカ。

問 何。起ツタカ委員ニ陳述シテ下サイ。

答 彼等ハ私、両親、年ヲ縛ル者ニ一ト、^{襦袢ヲ持ツ}

我々全部、年ヲ縛ツタ。私ハ日本兵ハ

見タ時私下ニ下リテ便所、中ニ隠シマシタ

便所ニ隠シテ居タデ私ハ私、両親ガ、特ニ小サ^ル子供

既ニ縛ラシテ居ルヲ見マシタ。

問 何人。日本兵ニ縛エシタカ

答 三十四名デシタ。

問 彼等ハ全部貴家ノ家族デアルカ。

答 左様、全部我々ノ家族デシタ。

問 彼等ハ貴下ノ家、三十四名ヲ何ウシマシタカ。

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Ex 1414

No 1.

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彼等ハ銃劍ヲ胸ヲ衝カシタ。
 彼等ハ彼等ヲ外(連レテ)行タカ。
 左様デス。
 貴下ハ其次何時貴下ハ家族人々ニ會ヒタカ。
 四時頃私ハ外へ出タ。而シテ私ハ私ハ兩親最早死亡
 シテ見タ。彼等ハ全部死ニシタカ。
 彼等ハ全部死ニシタカ。
 左様デス。
 何ヲ起シタデスカ。如何シテ彼等ハ殺サシタカ。
 彼等ハ彼等ハ銃劍ヲ衝イタ。
 貴下ハ家族全部ハ銃劍ヲ衝カシタカ。
 左様デス。
 貴下ハ貴下ハ家族全部ト云フト共ニハ彼等全部
 三十四名が死ニシタ意味カ。
 左様ハ十九名、子供ト十五名、大人デシタ。
 十九名、子供。
 左様デス。
 彼等ハ年齢ハ何デシタカ。
 彼等ハ年齢ハ最年少ガ二才デ最年長ガ十才デシタ。
 貴下ハ其外ニ何ヲ見タカ。
 私ハ姉妹ハ人ガ妊娠シテ居タ。而シテ彼等ハ彼女腹部
 ヲ斬リ開キ胎兒ガ現シタ時彼等ハ其頭ヲ切断シタ。
 ペース大尉ハ貴下ハ反對訊問シテモヨロシ
 反對訊問
 同 (サンドバグ大尉) デハト仰有ルデスカ。
 シェイルツ將軍 コリ證人ハ反對訊問ハ必要ト考ヘルカ。
 サンドバグ大尉 我々ハ反對訊問ヲ撤回シマス。
 ペース大尉 有難クデサイマス。
 (證人退席)

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證明書

私、聯合國軍最高指揮官、總司令部、法務部
副指揮官 (戰車破壞隊) 陸軍歩兵中佐 T. R. C. キング
「書類」第二八七之号がマニラニ於ケル軍事委員、前
日本帝國陸軍大將 山下奉文ニ對スル事件、裁判ニ
於テ「ジャスティス・マニラ・リヴリー」提出セル證言、謄本、
眞實具且正確ナル寫シタルニトモ記録ナク全證言ノ謄
本及ビ證據トシテ認メテ口供者ハ目下本部ニ送込
アルニテ證明スル。

(戰車破壞隊) 陸軍歩兵中佐

證人

T. R. C. キング 署名

ジョン・R・ブリックヤード 署名

一九四六年十一月二十日 日本國東京ニ於テ本職、
面前テ宣誓セリ。

即決裁判所

歩兵大尉

ジョン・R・ブリックヤード 署名

No 3

JUSTINA MANLISIK

called as a witness on behalf of the Prosecution, being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows through Interpreter Dionisio, with Interpreter Rodas acting as "check" Interpreter:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

Q (By Captain Pace) State your name.

A Justina Manlisik.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Is this still Item No. 93?

CAPTAIN PACE: 54, sir, and 1.

Q (By Captain Pace) Give your name, please.

A Justine Manlisik.

Q Where do you live?

A I live in Tanauan, Batangas.

Q Were you living in Tanauan, Batangas, on February 10, 1945?

A Yes, sir.

Q On that morning at about 5 o'clock did the Japanese come to your house?

A Yes, the Japanese come to our house about 5 o'clock in the morning.

Q Tell the Commission what happened.

A They bring with them a piece of rope to tie the hands of my parents; tie the hands of all of us. When I see that the Japanese are going upstairs I went down and I hid inside the toilet. Well, I am already hidden in the toilet and I saw my parents were already tied, especially the small children, too.

Q How many people were tied by the Japanese?

A 34.

Q Are they all in your family?

A Yes, all our family.

Q What did they do with the 34 members of your family?

A They strike with their bayonets in their chest.

Q Did they take them out of the house?

A Yes.

Q When did you next see the members of your family?

A At about 4 o'clock I went out and I saw that my parents are already dead; all of them are dead.

Q All of them dead?

A Yes.

Q What happened? How had they been killed?

A They strike with their bayonets.

Q All of your family had been bayoneted?

A Yes.

Q When you say all of your family, do you mean that all 34 of them died?

A Yes, 19 children and 15 older people.

Q 19 children?

A Yes.

Q What were their ages?

A Their ages, the youngest is 2 years, and the eldest is 10 years old.

Q What else did you see?

A One of my sisters is pregnant and they slashed her stomach open and when the baby come out they cut its head off (Weeping).

CAPTAIN PACE: You may cross-examine.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

Q (By Captain Sandberg) Do I understand —

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Is cross-examination of this witness considered essential?

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: We will waive the cross-examination.

CAPTAIN PACE: Thank you very much.

(Witness excused).

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, T. R. C. King, Major, Inf. (TD), Executive Officer, Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, do hereby certify that Document 2877 is a true and correct copy of the transcript of the testimony offered by JUSTINA MANLISIK in the trial of the case against Tomoyuki YAMASHITA, General, Imperial Japanese Army, before a Military Commission in Manila; and that the whole record of the case, including the transcript of all testimonies taken, as well as the affidavits admitted in evidence, are now on file with this Section.

/s/ T. R. C. King

T. R. C. King,
Major, Inf. (TD)

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 20th day
of November, 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

John R. Pritchard
Capt., Inf.
Summary Court.